

THE DAILY UNION.

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1853.

COL. GENTRY AND THE EDITOR OF THE BANNER.

We have a suspicion that a little storm is brewing. The *Banner* of yesterday has an article of over three columns on this speech. It takes issue with Col. Gentry directly upon two or three points. Our neighbor has certainly been forbearing to Col. Gentry, but there is a limit to forbearance, and that limit has, we suppose, been reached. The editor of the *Banner* comes right up to the mark, and "faces the music" like a man. He certainly doesn't like to take the physics, but as it had to be done, there was no use in whimpering and making faces about it. He just swallows it down with a disdainful indifference of his effect.

The charges of Col. Gentry's speech, which the editor of the *Banner* meets, are those affecting the "confidential friends" of Gov. Jones in the Whig State Convention, and those affecting a portion of the delegates from the three States, of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, in the Baltimore Convention. "Considering," as Gen. Scott would say, that the editor of the *Banner* was an active member in both of these conventions, the necessity of repelling these charges became rather imperative. To make this family squabble intelligible, and also to do justice to both parties, we should quote the charges from Gentry's speech, and the reply of the *Banner*.

1st. The charge that the confidential friends of Jones desired to suppress Fillmore's nomination in the Tennessee whig convention of 1852. Col. Gentry makes this charge in the following unequivocal language:

EXTRACT FROM GENTRY'S SPEECH.

"They will remember the anxiety which they exhibited when the Whig State Convention assembled at Nashville, to select delegates to represent the whig party of Tennessee in the Baltimore Convention, to prevent any expression of preference for Tennessee for Mr. Fillmore, and to pledge the whig party in general terms to support the nominee of the Convention, and they know that their motive was to hold the State in such a condition as to enable Gov. Jones to seize and appropriate to his benefit that chapter of accidents in the history of Presidential nominations which it was hoped would be opened at Baltimore."

Our neighbor meets this charge as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE BANNER.

"Who are particularly meant as the confidential friends of Gov. Jones taking this course, we left entirely to conjecture. It will be sufficient for us to say, that the resolutions which were adopted by the Convention were drawn up privately in accordance with our own individual wishes. We meant to express a preference for Mr. Fillmore, and at the same time so to shape that expression as not to exclude from the support of any other distinguished and sound whig, whose name might be before the nominating convention, should it turn out that Mr. Fillmore could not be able to get the nomination. Had Col. Gentry specified who he supposed endeavored to prevent an expression of preference for Mr. Fillmore, the accuracy or inaccuracy of his statement could have been more easily determined. In the present indelicacy of the statement, we think it sufficient barely to cite correctly our own position."

Being like the Irishman in a row, anybody's customer, we will remark that this plea is not sufficient—that it only traverses a part of the allegation, and not all of it. It denies that the editor of the *Banner* was guilty, but it does not deny the guilt of other friends of Gov. Jones.

The 2d charge.—That the adoption of the platform was with the understanding that Scott should be nominated. The seriousness of this charge is self-evident, for, if true, a considerable number of the ballots given for Fillmore by a portion of the Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee delegates were not given in good faith, but a fraud upon their constituents. Col. Gentry prefers this charge in the following specific manner:

EXTRACT FROM COL. GENTRY'S SPEECH.

"The friends of General Scott in the convention, seeing that if they refused to accede to this demand (the adoption of a resolution pledging the whig national organization to maintain the Compromise measures,) the southern members of the convention would withdraw, and thus destroy every prospect of success in electing him, made a virtue of necessity, and acquiesced nominally in the platform, BEING SATISFACTORILY ASSURED THAT BY DOING SO THEY WOULD CERTAINLY SECURE THE NOMINATION OF GEN. SCOTT. I will not ask you to rely alone upon my statement on this subject. Mr. Raymond, a member of the convention from the city of New York, editor of a paper called the *New York Times*, ex-member of the New York Legislature, the friend of Mr. Seward, and of Gen. Scott, thus wrote in explanation of the causes that led to the adoption of the platform by the whig convention: 'To suppose, it is believed, that Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and our two other States will give Scott the third or fourth ballot. The Northerners who gave way on the platform, with this understanding.' Shortly after the nomination was made, a very estimable gentleman from the northern State approached my friend and colleague, C. H. Williams, and addressed him thus: 'Williams, I hear that you refuse to support Scott! It was my understanding that if we of the North would yield on the question of a platform, you of the South would accept Gen. Scott as the whig candidate, and support him cordially.' 'That may have been your understanding,' replied my colleague, 'but those who made that bargain were not authorized to bargain for me. I will not support General Scott.'"

To this charge the Editor of the *Banner* replies in a direct and positive manner. The tone of his reply is not altogether as fraternal as we like to see among brethren. We give it entire, leaving out the debate in the whig convention, in which Raymond disclaimed the construction placed upon his despatch:

EXTRACT FROM THE BANNER.

"Here Colonel Gentry asserts in effect that the northern friends of Gen. Scott were 'assured' that, by acquiescing in the platform, they would secure the nomination of General Scott, and he then quotes Mr. Raymond and the anonymous gentleman said to have approached Mr. Williams—apparently with a view to fix upon Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia delegates the imputation of a 'bargain.' This is an imputation not lightly to be made. Does not Col. Gentry know that this imputation growing out of Raymond's despatch above quoted, was exposed at the time as utterly false? Does he not know that Mr. Raymond, in the Convention and disclaimed any such interpretation of his despatch—saying, 'I disclaim, I disown, repudiate and regret in the strongest language that perhaps should be used, all thought or intention, for a single moment, of making any such charge applicable to any man being on earth?' Does he not know that the editor of this paper rose in the Convention and denounced the imputation as false? and that members from Louisiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and perhaps other States, rose and declared it false, and that nobody believed it? Does he not know that a resolution was introduced to expel Mr. Raymond for the language employed in the despatch, which was abandoned when he made the disclaimer above quoted? If Col. Gentry does know all this, (and he ought,) because it is all among the published proceedings of the Convention, would it not have been more generous and fair to have published it along with the imputation in his speech?"

The *Banner* then quotes extracts from the debates in the convention sustaining the assertions above, and adds as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE BANNER.

"In this manner, the imputation was disavowed and discredited in the very day of its origin. Col. Gentry revives it, omitting all allusion to such facts as do justice to those concerned, his neighbors and fellow whigs. He goes further, and adds to it a story of the 'understanding' of some nameless individual, and Col. Williams' swift interpretation of 'bargain.' We think he and Col. Williams certainly owe it to propriety to disclose the name of the individual alluded to, thus blindly introduced to suggest suspicious inferences to honorable men. We regard this story as utterly frivolous and unworthy of respect. Col. Gentry has certainly failed to adduce the first particle of evidence sustaining his assertion that the friends of Gen. Scott were 'assured' that if they would acquiesce in the platform they would secure his nomination."

ination. We have not the most distant thought that any such assurance was by any man ever given or received."

Here the issue is made. Col. Gentry or Colonel Williams are called upon to give names, and it is to be hoped that this whole thing will be probed to the bottom. This little collision, apart from being interesting to us as democrats, is also interesting as likely to bring out scenes behind the curtains which will open the eyes of the people to a comprehension of the mysteries of whig politics. We shall keep them advised impartially of both sides.

COLERIDGE'S WORKS.

We noticed the other day the reception, from our friends W. T. Barry & Co. of this work. This is an edition exclusively of his prose works, and we are glad of the fact. The poetry of Coleridge never struck us as being above medium. With the exception of the "Ancient Mariner" and two or three other pieces, their perusal scarcely compensates for the time employed. The facility of Rhythm, and Melody, so essential to poetry, is most lamentably exhibited in the structure of his sentences. The genius of Coleridge, high and undoubted as it was, was not of a poetical kind, and everybody echoed the jest of Byron that he resembled in such efforts "a hawk encountered with his hood."

While such is our opinion of Coleridge as a poet, there are few writers more fascinating as a moral, metaphysical and religious speculator. This edition of his works classifies and methodizes these desultory efforts of his genius in the happiest manner. And we do not think any cultivated mind can fail to be both delighted and improved by their study. Coleridge possesses in an eminent degree the faculty of simplifying and making intelligible to the commonest understanding the abstrusest theories of moral science; and despite Byron's sneer at his "explaining metaphysics to the nation," he deserves high reputation in this department of human intellect. The driest topic of metaphysics becomes clad, in his management, with the most gorgeous adornments of a poetical illustration, and he gives "to airy nothings" an application and a meaning which makes them practical and interesting.

In these works will be found many speculations which may not exactly suit the religion of those whose only creed is faith, as it was expounded years or centuries ago, and whose test of orthodoxy is limited to the conventicle. The Thirty-nine articles, Confession of Faith, or any other formula of church organization. Through them all, however, there breathes the spirit of a religious nature, at once humble and inquiring—evidently believes as fully in the progressiveness of spiritual knowledge as in the progressiveness of any other kind of knowledge. We have often been surprised at the odium with which many Christians visit all speculations which go beyond the boundaries of settled and undisputed doctrine. The confinement of religious inquiry within such narrow limits, it seems to us, could not fail to materially retard the evangelization of the world. The three great and leading points of attack upon religion are—the historical evidences in favor of the authenticity of the bible and the truth of the facts which it relates—the discoveries in physical science, particularly in astronomy and geology—and the metaphysical objections founded upon its falsely alleged irreconcilability with man's moral nature. The abandonment of religious speculation and metaphysical inquiry would leave the sceptic and infidel unopposed in this battle ground, the most dangerous of the three, because the most fascinating to the intelligent mind. There are but few minds, and they principally book-worms who exert but little influence upon the world, that would ever take the trouble to compare musty records in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, with the record of the bible or the sources of its transmission to the present generation. The dryness of such antiquarian lore would deter from examination, and a person inclined to war upon religion would sooner give up his misdirected and sinful desire, than undergo the purgatory of such preparation. So with the Physical sciences. But with metaphysical speculations and objections thus suggested, the case is entirely different. The tendency of every man's mind, when cultivated, is to speculation and musing. The college student who has read half of Locke's essays, and is capable of even the most ordinary carrying out of a principle, can suggest doubts, and in nine cases out of ten, feels doubts, which none but a most thorough acquaintance with the elements of psychology can answer and dissipate. These doubts, if permitted to be unanswered and unrefuted, acquire consistency and shape, and probably end in open scepticism or scoffing infidelity, just as the white and fleecy clouds of the morning form the storm and wind and rain of the evening. Metaphysical objections can be replied to only by metaphysical answers. In confirmation of the assertion that the most prevalent form of infidelity and scepticism is that of the metaphysical, we confidently appeal to Christians and ask them if of the doubts they have heard expressed, in ninety times out of a hundred, such doubts are not resolvable into metaphysical ones. SKELEY'S notes to QUEEN MARY, and his exposition there given of the law of necessity as applicable to human conduct, and the support of the doctrine that belief is not an act of volition but purely involuntary, and consequently not criminal, has infused more religious poison into the human heart than a thousand "Ages of Reason." Here's a metaphysical argument against the credibility of miracles has done more to destroy this pillar of the christian's faith, than a thousand times the researches of Gibbon, or the meditations of Volney. Hence it is that metaphysical speculations constitute the most enduring and least answerable form of infidelity, there exists almost a necessity for counter inquiry by the christian into the same sources of thought and idea. The religious speculator may announce many heresies. He may believe in abstractions, but he is sure to hit upon some truth which knocks infidelity into nonsense and removes an intellectual scepticism. An illustration of the beneficent operation of this principle is seen in the antagonist doctrines of the Arminian and Calvinistic school. Were either of these creeds the sole and only doctrine of christianity there are thousands of christians of both beliefs who would now be infidels, sceptics, or atheists. The Arminian who believes in free will and free agency, if predestination were the only doctrine of christianity, would be as certain to reject the whole christian system as that cause produces effect. So, on the other hand, when the Calvinist. Fortunately, however, religious speculators come to the rescue of both, and admitting for each, their metaphysical speculations, reconciles them with the creed of the Bible and the plan of salvation.

There is also another reason which proves the propriety of the position here assumed. The infidelity and scepticism of the present age is confined exclusively to reading and speculating minds. Unplatable as the fact may be, it is nevertheless a certain fact, that where there is one ignorant and uneducated infidel, there are twenty educated and speculative ones. The ignorant man may be degraded, vicious, and criminal. He may steal, lie and murder. His whole life may be a violation of the decalogue. But it is rare to find him an infidel, from the simple reason that his intellect is not sufficiently cultivated to think or suggest those subtle

sophisms and delusive speculations which constitute the basis of all rejection of the Christian system.—Infidelity is found not in "Five Points" but in the Park—not in the hotel, but the palace—not in the oyster cellar, but in the saloon and the drawing-room; in the studio of the scholar and the laboratory of the philosopher. The magnificent protest of the author of the "Pleasures of Hope" against the monstrous perversion of Science and Learning to the destruction of religion, yet rings upon the educated world; particularly those two lines which, alluding to the discoveries of astronomy, he breaks out with that apostrophe:

"Oh! star-eyed science, hast thou wandered there, To waft us home the message of despair."

The infidelity of this age thus being of a speculative and educated character, it follows that it cannot be answered and refuted except by an appeal to the same elements and tendencies. For these reasons we are inclined to believe that religious speculations are more often beneficial than injurious, when conducted from christian motives and for christian ends.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Address—Difficulty between Hon. Mr. Churchwell and Houston, of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1853.

DEAR UNION:—For a few days past, the inaugural address and the composition of the new cabinet have engrossed the public mind here to the exclusion of almost every other subject. I need not say that the former gives unlimited satisfaction to sincere men of all shades and colors of opinion. Its tone is moderate, but decided. It is a manly, statesman-like document, speaking from the heart and the head. It opens a new chapter in our foreign affairs, and gives promise of more energy, more faithfulness, and more ability in the management of our domestic concerns. In a word, it bespeaks for the new chief of the nation a head of his own, and a good one too. We may fairly predicate upon it high hopes for the future. A beginning so auspicious augurs an administration, vigorous and brilliant. Such a one is the more necessary now, after four years of whig misadministration. But of this, more anon.

The new cabinet will, I think, stand the ordeal of public opinion. I will not imitate whig extravagance, and say that everything is good about it. Few, if any, cabinets are unexceptional in all their parts. The hypercritical can always find something to demur at. For my own part, I frame no extravagant eulogies upon its members, nor harbor any fears for the verdict they will receive from the honest masses of their countrymen.

The last days of Congress were, as usual, days of great labor, confusion and excitement. Nothing can be more reprehensible than the custom of delaying all important business until the last days of the session. For this bad practice which has prevailed so long to the great injury of the public interests, both whigs and democrats are responsible, and I fear the people and the press will have to speak upon the subject, in unmistakable terms, before a reform is effected. Congress must learn to work while there is time to investigate the merits of every measure, and ability to decide calmly upon them. In this way only can the public treasury be preserved from plunder, and the country from the effect of bad laws.

The last night of the session, a difficulty occurred in the House which has given rise to some talk here, and the facts of which had, perhaps, as well be stated, as the matter concerns a distinguished and worthy gentleman from our own State. The parties were Col. CURRISWELL and Gen. HORTON, of Alabama. The latter gentleman used language which the former understood as being applied to himself, and resented it in the Roderick Dhu spirit. A blow, or perhaps two passed, when the parties were separated by friends. Rumor says, that Col. CURRISWELL, who is as chivalrous as he is modest in his bearing, still apprehending the language to be applied to himself, pursued the course usual in such cases between honorable men. The matter, however, I am gratified to say, was here arrested and honorably adjusted by the interposition of the friends of both parties. Both General HORTON and Col. CURRISWELL are high-toned gentlemen, as well as good democrats, and it is to be regretted that the state of good feeling existing between them should have been disturbed for a moment.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

We find in the Memphis *Eagle* and *Enquirer* a plan of organization for three national Universities, submitted by Lieut. MAURY. This report was sent to J. P. Pryor, Esq., one of the editors of that paper, by Lieut. MAURY. A better explanation of this project cannot be given, perhaps, than the following extract from the slip enclosed by Lieut. MAURY, and the comments thereon by the *Eagle* and *Enquirer*:

[FROM THE MEMPHIS EAGLE AND ENQUIRER.]

The following private letter to one of the editors of this paper, together with an extract from the Albany *State Register*, will serve as a sufficient explanation and introduction to those who have not kept pace with the movements in reference to the important subject of which Lieut. Maury treats:

OBSERVATORY.

Dear Sir: Meetings of the most distinguished men in the walks of science have been invited to take place in Albany, for the purpose of considering the question of a NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. The first meeting took place in January; the second is now in session; and the third and last is to be held there towards the last of March.

With this explanation and the enclosed MS. and newspaper slip, you will understand all about it. I send you Mr. Maury's paper, which will give you a second and so assist to put this ball in motion.

Yours truly, M. F. MAURY.

To J. P. Pryor, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.

The following is the newspaper slip to which Mr. Maury refers:

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

[REPRODUCED FROM THE DAILY STATE REGISTER.]

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.—The Convention to take into consideration the establishment of a National University, assembled in the Adjutant General's hall, in the Capitol, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The Convention was called to order by Dr. T. W. Olcott, of Albany, on whose motion Dr. T. R. Roneybeck, of Albany, was called to the Chair, and Rev. Dr. Kennedy was appointed Secretary.—Hon. H. S. Randall, Secretary of State, moved that a committee of twenty-one be appointed to report a plan for a National University, which was carried. The following gentlemen were designated as such committee:

Hon. Henry S. Randall, Secretary of State; President Wayland, of Brown University; Bishop Potter, of Pa.; Hon. Washington Irving, N. Y.; Prof. D. W. Dewey, of Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. C. S. Henry, of N. Y.; John Deland, Esq., of N. Y.; Prof. Beche, of Washington; Prof. Mitchell, of Cincinnati; Prof. Pierce, of Cambridge; Lieut. M. F. Maury, of Washington; Prof. Hickock, of Union College.

It will be seen that Lieut. Maury's letter reports a plan for "A National University" (or Universities) in compliance with his appointment as a member of the above committee. This plan recommends the establishment of a National University at or near Albany, New York; another at Peoria, Illinois; and a third at Knoxville, in East Tennessee. These Universities are by no means to inter-

fere with the State schools, colleges, or universities; they are to be for the instruction of men rather than boys; and are to take up the student where the colleges and universities of the States leave him, and carry him on to the inner penetralia of science and general learning.

In the National University, Agriculture, that most important but hitherto neglected department of study and research, is to be particularly attended to. This feature will strongly commend itself to the whole country, and will, we predict, give to Lieut. Maury's project an interest and a favor with the great body of the people, which nothing else could have lent it.

As to the constitutional power of Congress to create such an institution, we presume no question will be raised. It is plainly deductible from the granted powers specified in that instrument; and its exercise, as is shown by Lieut. Maury, was contemplated and favored long ago by George Washington himself.

Lieut. Maury says of the fitness of East Tennessee as a location for one of the National Universities, will meet with the hearty approval of every one acquainted with that interesting division of our State. It has been often called the "Switzerland of America," is noted for the sublimeness of its climate, and has always been remarkable for the patriotism and intelligence of its citizens, as it soon will be, notwithstanding its mountain barriers, for its accessibility from every part of the Union.

PERKINS, CLACK & CO.—Grocery Merchants.—

See the advertisement of this new firm. A few days since we examined their large and fresh supplies of Groceries, and can safely recommend Country Merchants and others, dealing in their line, to give them a call. We are confident they will be pleased with the qualities and prices of their Groceries. We would also call the attention of city retail dealers to their house.

Their Cigars and Tobacco are the *ne plus ultra* of the week.

HUNTINGTON, the great American Designer and Landscape Painter, was a poor boy, born in Ohio, and wandered, on foot, from his Buckeye home to the city of New York. Here some gentleman discovered that he had a remarkable fondness for the pencil, and gave him such opportunities as were necessary to bring out his talents. He has since been to Italy; and is now one of the first artists of the age. He was one of the ten artists who painted the BRYANT TABLEAU, which are now on exhibition at Old-Fellows' Hall. The beautiful group of CHRISTIANA, passing through the valley of the shadow of death, is from his immortal pencil. Talent should never despair but "persevere unto the end."

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE—Law and Literary Departments.—The Trustees are now taking active steps for providing suitable buildings for these departments, which will go into operation in the course of 1854.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Many Democratic Senators are opposed to the copy-right treaty, and it is feared it will not be ratified.

Schuyler Livingston, of the firm of Livingston & Barclay, was yesterday offered by the President the Collectorship of New York. The post of Minister will be offered first to Buchanan, and in case of his declining to Mr. Dix.

It is said that Nathaniel Hawthorne will get the Consulate at Liverpool.

Mr. Henry Vesey has been nominated as Consul at Havre, vice Mr. Draper, recalled. John W. Fagan, Consul at Massa.

The Senate has confirmed Sidney Webster, Secretary of Gen. Pierce, as a commissioner for signing land grants.

It is reported that an agent of certain booksellers in New York is in the city with \$50,000 in his disposal, if wanted, to defeat the copy-right treaty. The President has given out the title will appoint no Marshal opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Collectors, Surveyors and Naval officers of the country, since 1846, have fallen heirs to good fortunes by a recent decision, which gives them certain incomes arising from monies accruing from lands upon the revenue. The decision will take about two hundred thousand dollars from the treasury, of which the New Yorkers will get about one-half, to be distributed among the three chief revenue officers of Mr. Polk's and the Taylor and Fillmore Administrations.—Mr. Maxwell receiving about \$25,000; Mr. Hone's heirs \$10,000 or \$12,000; Mr. Lawrence about \$12,000; Mr. Ring \$25,000; his predecessor half as much, &c.

The Mexican Commission Special Committee, before whom are questions which involve the integrity of Gardiner, are also in session. The parties who went to Mexico by order of Mr. Fillmore insist that the claim is fraudulent from the beginning. Mr. Sloum, of Virginia, one of the late parties who went to Mexico for the Government, pronounces all the original papers laid before the Mexican Commission, which make the claims towards pure fictions and forgeries, and he has Mexican authority by him to prove this, and Mexican oral testimony also.

In the meantime the same case is up before the Criminal Court of the District, where it is hotly argued pro and con.

FOR MEMPHIS—U. S. MAIL PACK.

ET. CITY OF HUNTSVILLE, will leave Nashville, for Memphis, on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to U. S. Mail Office. march17

FRESH TAMARINDS.—We have just received

one keg fresh Tamarinds, which we can recommend to our customers and others.—For sale by STRETCH & ORR, Druggists, corner of Union and Cherry streets. march17

FRESH SALAD OIL.—A fine assortment of Salad or Table Oil, in assorted size bottles—received and for sale by STRETCH & ORR, Druggists, corner Union and Cherry streets. march17

MEDICINE CHESTS.—Of the most approved kind, and assorted sizes—received and for sale by STRETCH & ORR, Druggists, corner Union and Cherry streets. march17

EXTRA FINE TEAS.—Can always be had by calling at the Drug Store of STRETCH & ORR, corner Union and Cherry streets. march17

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fast and splendid passenger packet ALBIONIA, of J. M. Miller, Master, will leave Nashville, for St. Louis, above and all intermediate ports on Wednesday the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to march15 A. HAMILTON, Agent.

DOCTOR YOURSELF! THE POCKET RESCUE!

OR EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE FORTIETH EDITION, with One Hundred Engravings showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage.—By WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the RESCUE-LAPUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET RESCUE-LAPUS. Let no one suffering from a hacking Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physicians, be another moment without consulting the RESCUE-LAPUS. Here the married, or those about to be married, may find a truly useful book, which has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for one Dollar.

Address, (post paid), DR. WM. YOUNG, march16—1 No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

ADDELPHI THEATRE.

FOR THREE EVENINGS MORE!

The Glorious Success which has attended The Musical

LAUREL OF THE NIGHTINGALE TROUPE.

Has induced them to continue during the week producing NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, COMIC OPERAS, &c.

For further particulars see small bills.

Seats can be secured by applying at the office between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock.

Admission, Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents, Gallery 25 cents.

Doors open quarter before 7; curtain rises quarter before eight.

All the new and beautiful songs adapted to the Theatre, and by the Nightingales, are for sale at the Store, No. 14, Union street. They embrace the new and most popular songs. JOHN T. BORD.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, March 17.

Business during the week in cotton has been quite dull. Transactions have been limited, owing to the small quantity offering, especially of good cottons. In groceries the market has been quite active; large quantities having been added to the stocks during the week.

The river, though steadily receding during the week, is still in good boating order, with six feet large on the shoals. Business in steamingboats has been tolerably brisk, a large number of boats having visited the city.

Cotton.—The market during the week has been entirely without change in any feature. Good cottons are readily bought at 8 1/2 to 9, though an inferior article is not as much sought after. The same figures have ruled for nearly two weeks. The news by the Africa, in view of the large increase exported in the European markets, is considered rather favorable than otherwise. The receipts are confidently expected to commence falling off at the season, as they have already done in the inland ports, and a reaction in prices will doubtless be the result. The transactions at this port during the week have been too insignificant to report in numbers.

Yesterday the market was a shade more active, and about 200 bales sold at prices unchanged 64 to 65. Our quotations remain unchanged:

inferior	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Ordinary	7	@ 7
Middling	8	@ 8
Good Middling	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

The receipts of the week amount to only 854 bales, against 5694 for the same time last year, received this year 3,292. Total receipts since September 1st, 33,310 " " for same time last year, 34,225.

Decrease this year, 915

Tobacco.—The tobacco market also continues without change. Sales are taking place nearly every day of 15 to 20 bbls, at prices ranging from 50 to 57 1/2.

Yesterday 5 bbls, sold at Johnson & Hays's, and 15 at A. Hamilton's, without any change in prices.

Sugar.—The stock continues abundant and increasing.

The trade in the article has been comparatively unchanged, and prices remain the same as for the last six weeks. We quote 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 in bbls; 5 1/2 higher in bbls.

Molasses.—The supply also continues good, and prices unchanged. We quote it 25 to 26 in barrels; and 3 cents higher in half barrels. Sugar house in bbls 25, in half bbls 35; Golden Syrup 60 to 65.

Coffee.—Supply ample, but no change in quotations. Rio 10 1/2; Laguayra 11 1/2; Java, 14 to 15.

Flour.—In domestic brands we notice a slight decline at the Port Royal Mills. Gallego is held at 4 1/2; Port Royal 4 1/2 and Cincinnati 4 1/2. St. Louis is still held at 6 to 6 1/2.

Casinos.—We still quote Tallon, Nashville manufacture, at 11 to 12; Star 22 to 23; Sperry 4 1/2; Wax Candies 9 to 10.

Salt.—Barred Salt 35 cents; coarse sack 31 1/2 to 32; fine 31 1/2 to 32.

Whisky.—Common rectified we quote at 15 to 20. Cincinnati 20 to 22; Double Distilled 22 to 23; Monongahela 45 to 48.

Cider.—We quote Western Reserve 24 to 25; English Dairy, counties at 12 to 14.

Lard is selling at 5 1/2 to 6.

Plasters continue to sell at 34 to 35.

Rags.—Whitman is selling 30 cents cash at his Warehouse.

Breast—We quote at 20 to 25.

Grocery Store continues firm at 80 to 85.

Mackerel.—No. 1 12 to 15; No. 2 10 to 12; No. 3 8 to 10, for new and large.

Corn Meal is held at 40 to 45.

Corn by the bbl 75.